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And that dear hut, our home.—*Collins.*

IS THERE NO DANGER?

Says the Boston *Journal*, in a recent article: The substance of a letter from a Massachusetts Congressman which we recently published, taking a serious view of the dangers of the present national situation, has elicited some light criticism in certain quarters, as if it were an attempt to sound an utterly false alarm. We know, however, that many of the best and most thoughtful observers of the times do not share this easy indifference, such as had its most signal climax in 1860. We have lately recorded the impression of the true hearted Republican veteran of Ohio, Mr. Wade, that the country is in danger of seeing another rebellion undertaken. A letter in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, written, according to that paper, by "one of the most prominent men in public life at Washington," declares that "this very time in which we are is pregnant with more evil than any hour since March, 1861." The writer states that the cause of apprehension lies in an "organized and so far successful effort, by force or fraud, to gain possession of the Southern States, to substitute by violence and intimidation the will of a minority in these States for the will of a majority, and to control by any means found necessary, however criminal or violent, first the State government, and next, the Congressional representation and electoral vote."

In other words, there is a conspiracy on foot to neutralize and practically overthrow the last three amendments of the Constitution in their grand object of bestowing equal rights upon the freedmen of the South. The Democracy in that section, sustained by the party elsewhere, are determined that the negro shall not have the same rights as the white man. The negro is to be substantially suppressed out of politics, and remanded to a subordinate, dependent, abject condition, socially and politically. That is the scheme at the bottom of the Penn movement in Louisiana, of the bloodshed at Vicksburg, the high-handed change of the constitutions in Arkansas, and of the White League movement throughout the South generally. It enrolls in its support nearly all the wealth, intelligence, organized energy, social influence and—what is equally important—the race prejudice, and rascality of the South. This combination, with its mighty reinforcement of partisan allies at the North, is, it will be seen, practically armed against the laws of the land, as well as against the security of the grand fruits of the last supreme struggle for the Union—how, then, can it be otherwise than pernicious and, in proportion to its extent, dangerous?

It is none the less so that it is engineered with a skill and shrewdness which have been learned from former failures. It is well known that many of the secession leaders of 1861 have always deplored the madness which then caused them to give up the government when they had complete control of the Senate and the Supreme Court. With such advantages, they think they might have thrown upon the Republicans the ignominy of a factious if not of a rebellious stand. Now they propose to take the government and, while holding it, practically nullify the Constitution. One of the most bitter unrepentant rebels Mr. Hill, of Georgia, recently said: "When we seceded we left the government in the hands of our enemies, and we left our friends in the hands of these enemies also." This mistake, he insists, must not be repeated. With an affectation which would be amusing but for its terrible audacity, he continues: "Let all who love the Constitution unite and save the country by ballot if possible"—this being addressed to Northern Democrats, who are then told: "And if force, under pretext of any kind, shall attempt to defeat the will of the people, let every patriot be ready to march under the old stars and stripes to the grave or to victory. Let us of the South go where we ought to have gone at first, and where, if we had gone, we should have crowded out this sinister power." What precise programme he is here outlining may not be so clear, but there is no mistaking the drift of his instigations. He means the recovery so far as possible of what the South lost by rebellion in 1861—the reversal of what was secured by the triumph of the Union arms in 1865. So far the conspiracy goes on swimmingly in the eyes of its projectors. One branch of the government has been secured, with a majority of the State governments and a nearly solid South. All that is apparently wanted for remaining success is either blindness or else recreancy on the part of the Republicans of the country, who saved it in the former trial. Shall either fatality be recorded now? We do not believe it; the only ground of fear is that the slowness of the people to realize their danger may increase it, and thus make the effort of averting it greater and more costly than it ought to be.

THE PURPOSE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Washington correspondent of the Albany *Journal*, writes:

And just here is one of the motives of this rebel crusade. It has two purposes, distinct and yet blended. The one is, to capture every Southern State for the Democracy in 1876, and the other, as a sequence, is to nullify the substance of reconstruction, to bring forward the most extraordinary rebel claims, and to reduce the blacks to a condition of peonage. Already in several of the Southern States, in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the reconstructed constitutions under which they were readmitted, the unrepentant rebels have proposed a capitation tax. What that means is palpable to every intelligent man. It means the exclusion of the blacks from the ballot-box. It puts all the necessary machinery for this purpose in the hands of their old masters. If legislation with this spirit can stand, the substance if not the form of slavery may be restored. And it is to accomplish such ends that the violent and revolutionary policy of the unrepentant rebels has been deliberately undertaken. They have never been so bold and hopeful as now. The general Democratic success of last fall has filled them with new venom and disclosed their fangs. They expect to capture the Southern States, the General Government; and then——

There is no disguising the fact—the country is approaching a very grave crisis. The calmest and most unimpassioned men here are profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the danger. They understand the spirit and purposes of the rebel element as the country does not, and they know the success of that party portends peril to the blacks, peril to all the Union men in the South, and peril to the country. The absolute domination of that force in the Democratic party is even now perceptible. Every prominent Democrat here is already bowing to the South. When John Young Brown spit out his rebel venom the other day no Democrat had the courage to condemn him. The South will rule, the caucus and command the party. It cannot be controlled. And when these facts fully appear and these displays are made, as they certainly will be, then, if not before, the country will wake up to the danger before it and will stretch forth its hand to rescue itself.

"I have the stronger confidence—so said to-day, one of the least-excitable and best-judging statesmen we have, who has just been through the South—that the Republican party will carry the election in '76." His confidence is based upon the belief that when the unrepentant rebels show out their spirit as they are doing now, and will do in a still greater degree in the next Congress, the patriotic sentiment of the land will be inspired and consolidated as it was during the war. The Republican party needs to rouse to the grand work before it. An object immeasurably greater than mere partisan success appeals to its best energies and its noblest efforts. The preservation of the blood-bought fruits of the war and the security of the Union men of the South are staked upon its labors, and to this commanding duty it should address itself with all its courage, wisdom, and unity.

C. E. S.

PINCHBACK'S CASE.

[Washington Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Pinchback's case was brought up yesterday, but its discussion was interrupted by the obsequies of Hooper. To-day, on motion of Senator Morton, the Senate have agreed to go at "Pinch," *pro* and *con*, and sit without intermission until they have made him a skylark in the air or a turtle in the mud. The contest will be fierce, but briefer than the civil rights fight in the House. The Senators lack the fire and youthful vigor of the lower body. Their old bones won't stand the strain of cramped-up desks and sofas, and spasmodic snoozes in the cloak room. McCreery, Senator from Kentucky, declares, privately, in that pastoral phraseology proverbially peculiar to blue grass Democrats, that he "will give that nigger some sleepless nights before he gets his seat." McCreery, though an able man, is probably the laziest man in the Senate, and about the fiftieth roll call, or the fourth hour of Maryland Hamilton's speech, would probably, with Kentucky impulsiveness, give his own seat to Downing sooner than stand any more of it. Pinchback glides around the Chamber like a bronze Mephistopheles, smiling sardonically, and buzzing his supporters.

He is a trained politician, and if he does not prove to be a statesman, and has "counted noses" until he avers himself certain of eleven majority on a full vote—and he is too good a "whip" not to have all his friends on hands when it comes to a vote. In fact the mad obstinacy and devilish cruelties of the White League in the South, recently, have made Pinchback's support a party measure, and unless indisputable evidences of fraud are brought against him by better authority than New Orleans pimps, thugs and traitors, the North will assuredly accept the loyal negro in preference to the possibility of a white rebel. Aside from the political view of the question, Pinchback's presence in the United States Senate is not open to the smallest objection, except the old Bourbon war-whoops of color. He is about thirty-seven years of age, not darker than an Arab, less so than the Kanaka. Like Lord Tomnoddy, "his hair is straight but his whiskers curl." His features are regular, just perceptibly African, his eyes intensely black and brilliant, with a keen, restless glance. His most repellant point is a sardonic smile, which, hovering continuously over his lips, gives him an evil look, undeniably handsome as the man is. It seems as though the scorn which must rage within him, at sight of the dirty ignorant men from the South who affect to look down upon him on account of his color, finds play imperceptibly about his lips.

His manner is reserved but polite, exhibiting a modesty rarely seen in a successful politician—a model indeed of good breeding to those Texas and Louisiana Yahoos who shout "nigger, nigger, nigger," in default of common sense or logic. Mr. Pinchback is the best-dressed Southern man we have had in Congress from the South since the days when the gentlemen were Democrats; and were he walk into Delmonico's *café* he would be mistaken, by even so experienced an eye as Admiral Wenberg's, for a wealthy creole island planter, educated abroad. It is a curious fact that while Welcker and other leading restaurateurs here have been avowing their purpose to become Alpine monks, and go to making "Benedictine" sooner than cater to colored people, they have been permitted as guests at Delmonico's in Democratic New York, for years. The only requirements in that most fastidious of restaurants, kept by gentlemen for gentlemen, are propriety of demeanor, decency in personal attire, and a reasonable alacrity in the settlement of accounts. Yet any ardent son of the South who accused the Delmonicos of being "nigger" worshippers would find few believers.

A special New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in a letter to that paper under date of the 15th, ult, among other interesting matter has this to say: "There is no doubt that Lincoln was too impatient to get the insurgent States back and accept their mere legislative recognizances as a pledge of peace and obedience to law. He cared less to tame their mad elements than to corral them within military lines. That this view was a mistake, that rebellion was not a petulant freak; but a sullen, cruel passion, of a stature approximating that of the mighty national principle with which it wrestled; that it is so tenacious of life as to have survived that struggle and to mutter a challenge for another; that even the tardy reconstruction experiments of Congress three years after Lincoln's death were premature and will be so while Southern society suffers the ballot-box to rattle the dice of its political gamesters, and the jury box to be their covert from justice—all this is patent and cannot be gainsaid. The wounded tiger has regained its ferocious temper with its strength; the sway of its sleek body portends mischief. Instead of permitting it, when enfeebled, to smack, lick its wounds, kindle from them its vengeful fury anew, and, at length, stand restored to its feet in all its feline royalty, we should have clipped its claws, ears, and tail by disfranchisement and bidden it to understand that as it might have been shot limb from limb, it should be discreetly grateful to be allowed to crawl maimed into a humbled, harmless beast. Unfortunately the Union, after smiting down the rebellion as a crime, tendered a statutory hand to lift it to its pins as a heroism; here lay a grave blemish in the process of reconstruction, and Republicans suffer from it in the South to-day. Rebels were called to assert themselves as citizens while rebels at heart still, and were chagrined by defeat and quickened by indulgence to persist in the unholy purpose of rebels. The mutinous temper in Louisiana to-day is no sudden caprice, but a deliberate, rooted, matured growth of the spleen that the nation's heel should have crushed, forever in 1865.

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to

H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. George DeBaptiste, one of the most prominent colored men of Detroit, and for years during the days of the Fugitive Slave Law an active underground railroad agent, died recently in that city. He had been the happy medium of assisting with his own hands one thousand slaves to Canada and freedom.

Gen. Joseph E. Hawley has been renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the First Connecticut District. He will undoubtedly be elected.

Hon. Frederick Douglass will stump New Hampshire for the Republicans.

Among the notables present at the opening of Vassar College Museum on the 22d ult. were Louisa Alcott, James Freeman Clarke, Peter Cooper and Benjamin J. Lossing.

The Hon. Angus Cameron, recently elected to the United States Senate, vice Senator Matt. Carpenter, denies the report that he will act with the Independents in the Senate. He says he is and will act with the Republicans.

Iowa has the fame of a woman lawyer; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Iowa, who has just been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that State.

Our publisher, H. A. Corbin Esq. returned from a month spent in filial duties towards a widowed mother, consequent to the decease of his venerable and esteemed father, last Tuesday. We are pleased to note that in spite of cold weather, and active duties while at Cincinnati, our handsome and bachelor young co-associate is in excellent health and spirits.

Mr. Jhn. Lusto the son of our friend A. Lusto, Esq., left the city on Wednesday for service in the office of our sprightly contemporary the Plaquemine *Sentinel*. We commend Mr. Lusto to the good people of Plaquemine.

The Hon. Mr. Murrell, who was decried by certain dissatisfied local politicians of his, Madison parish just after the election, has recently been on a visit home; receiving distinguished and merited ovation from his constituency for his upright, praisworthy course in the recent session of the Legislature. Both the *True Republican* and Madison *Journal* of the district speak in warm terms of regard for Colonel Murrell.

Bishop Jhn. M. Brown of the A. M. E. Church has been in our city for the past ten days. As a learned and scholarly ecclesiastic and Christian gentleman he deservedly holds a high regard not only in his own but sister churches, throughout the country. Senator Burch last week, with the generous *bonhomie* of the successful journalist and excellent representative of his people as he is, gave to the Bishop a dinner in which the Rev. Mr. Handy and wife, Rev. Charles Burch, Sup't and Mrs. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Waters, Mr. Williams of the *Grand Era*, and Judge Parsons, with the writer, were among the guests. We need hardly add the entertainment for elegance and tasteful variety was faultless.

Hon. N. W. Cuny, one of the foremost colored representative citizens of Texas, was the recipient of the Republican nomination for Mayor in the recent municipal election in Galveston. He was, of course, defeated; but the compliment of nomination was no less deserved. We notice the Galveston *News*, the leading Democratic organ of the State, has spoken in high personal terms of Mr. Cuny.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

The President has signed the Civil Rights Bill and it has become a law. So far as the operation of the new law is concerned its effectiveness lies the more directly in its purpose rather than in its construction, in the securement of equal civil rights for all American citizens. The anomaly of suffrage and equality of citizenship declared by the Constitutional Amendments but ignored in the daily routine of life, its duties and its amenities; in the public intercourse between political equals through what should be the enjoyment of common rights and immunities, is abolished; and the silly prejudices consequent to slavery and revived by the senseless clamor of political demagogues who vainly believe in the instability of our Republic, and therefore its abandonment of the very principles which have given it, in the downfall of the rebellion and slavery, new life and increased power, are forced to yield. The logical consequences of citizenship will now be appreciated. Years ago we remember, during the days of the abolition movement when it had gained such a moral power that men no longer contented themselves with sneering at "the fanatics," who under Garrison and Phillips dealt the monster Wrong such powerful blows, the advocates of oppression used to pathetically cry when the freedom of the negro was so conclusively pushed: "You certainly can't intend that; why, do you want a 'nigger' to marry your daughter?" We remember this was considered a fair stump argument, a clincher by the Democracy in the Free Soil and first Republican campaign of 1856. The idea in this utterance was not so much that the immediate consequences of freedom to the slave would produce exactly the result deprecated, as that the liberty of an American citizen made all, political equals, and did not permit, either by law or custom, even so absurd a notion to be impossible. It is this always which the average Democrat of to-day has feared; the consequences of citizenship to the negro. The mere question of color prejudice does not in any sense affect, certainly, the adherents of that party in the South. It is a fact too common and undeniable for other than the statement, that not only the leaders, but the rank and file of even those oath bound organizations known as the Kuklux, the White Camelins, and the White League were and remain prominent exemplars of what Congressman Cain, the colored representative of South Carolina terms "toe promiscuous mixing." In fact this alone has produced perhaps a stronger opposition to the civil rights of the colored citizen South than aught else. The knowledge that with manhood and increased advantages the former slave would assume the dignity and the jealous prerogatives of the citizen has promoted in great part the opposition. This fact is too patent to the careful observer here to be gainsaid.

Frederick Douglass instances how far really color prejudice, control in the relations he mentions, between the blacks and the whites, in his admirable letter. It covers the entire argument. But what we wish to add is cogently expressed in a fact the Associated Press Agents telegraphed of the effect of the new civil rights law in Alexandria, Virginia. The hotel-keepers of the principal houses there closed their places and canceled their licenses, fearing the entertainment of colored guests. This, indicative of the purpose of the recent enactment in the effect thus produced, illustrates not so much the stupidity of foolish opponents as it exemplifies what every American of ordinary capacity knows, the true value of citizenship. Considering this with the forced surrender of the theater manager at Memphis, mentioned among the telegrams of yesterday, in the admission to public privileges in his theatre of colored citizens, the operations of the new law in its immediate influence will be readily perceived.

One hundred guns yesterday were fired at the foot of St. Louis street in honor of the President's signing of the supplementary Civil Rights law.

The adjournment of the Legislature at midnight of the 3rd inst. completed a session of more than ordinary interest and importance to the people of Louisiana. The circumstances of their assemblage, the disturbed condition of public affairs, defenseless position of electors and the general reign of terror mercilessly exercised by an armed and revolutionary minority in the furtherance of their designs for control, prior to the election—all tended to give to the recent session an interest which the Legislature has fairly interpreted in efficient and wholesome legislation. Just previous to final adjournment, upon the passage of a motion prefaced with well worded, enlogistic remarks by the Hon. J. Ross Stewart of Tensas, in thanks to Speaker Hahn, that gentleman replied in the following address.

"Gentlemen of the House—As it will soon be my duty to declare the House adjourned *sine die*, permit me to say a few parting words.

We assembled under peculiarly disturbing influences, and our labors have been performed in the midst of troublesome doubts arising from the proceedings of the government at Washington and our domestic inquietude.

That, under such circumstances, we should have those occasional disorders which more or less characterize large parliamentary bodies everywhere was to be expected, but notably have you distinguished yourselves, as reputable Representatives, in the expulsion of a member of your own body whose conduct was unbecoming the dignity of a deliberative assembly. With the exception on that occasion, it is a source of pride to me to be able to congratulate you upon your decorous behavior, and at the same time to congratulate the people upon the industry and zeal with which you have considered the public welfare. There are some measures in which I did not concur, but I feel it a duty incumbent on me, as we are about to return to our homes, to bear witness to the prevailing desire for the public good evinced in the reforms you have passed.

With the work you have done, it is your privilege to challenge comparison with any House convened since reconstruction, and to show the world that the era of improvident and often corrupt legislation has at last been terminated and given place to purer and more patriotic government.

I believe I represent the general sentiment of the House in expressing my regrets that we had not, in our aims at reform, the aid of the respectable and intelligent body of gentlemen who have thought proper to absent themselves during the session.

Thanking you sincerely for your indulgence to me as your presiding officer, for the aid you have given me and for the courtesy which has marked our intercourse, I now declare the House adjourned *sine die*."

In the Senate, Lt. Gov. Antoine made a pleasant address before putting the customary motion for final adjournment. Alluding to the uniform courtesy of the body over which he was honored to preside, and mentioning with approbation the satisfaction himself and the majority of the Senate had in the return to their duties of the Conservative members thereof.

The detailed results of the session we shall allude to hereafter.

The prospects of an extra, called, session of the Legislature are, according to the best information we now have, rather "mixed." The *Times* and *Picayune* both strenuously insist that one will be held; and the terms of the Wheeler compromise, as they understand it, complied with: while the *Bulletin* insists as positively that "the people" will not endorse this "last surrender of a great cause" in so unworthy an act. Governor Kellogg for the present is reticent; how soon, however, the *Picayune* may obtain a card from him in its columns denying some one of that journal's daily assertions and conjectures, nobody is prepared to say. The *cacoethes scribendi* is one of the peculiar weaknesses of His Excellency. The *Times* speaking *ex cathreda* announced the extra session as certain by the end of this month. Meanwhile the active stew, observable during the early part the week among "the faithful" Conservatives, simmers; and expectancy awaits the next turn of the adjustment in the forthcoming news from Washington.

Sup't Brown, Senators Burch and Cage, and Col. James Lewis of this city, expect to leave for Washington this evening.

Our Public Schools.

The report of Hon. Wm. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, for the year 1874, is the most satisfactory document ever issued from that department.

It is now two years since Mr. Brown entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office; since which time, intelligence, rare administrative ability and integrity, have characterized the management of the Department.

The difficulties that impeded the establishment of Public Schools, were carefully considered at the commencement of his administration; and with plans well matured then, he has since faithfully prosecuted the work notwithstanding the hostility of enemies, and the unjudicious interference of friends.

The measure of success reached in two years, when considered with the embarrassments encountered is as surprising as it is gratifying.

The fearlessness with which Mr. Brown exposes the actions of unfaithful school officers augurs well for his administration, and guarantees honesty in the management of the school funds.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

These in almost every particular show satisfactory gains when compared with those of other years. In calling attention to them, Mr. Brown says: "No attempt has been made to magnify results. A truthful statement of the condition of our public schools, pointing out their defects as well as their excellencies, will best comply with the provisions of the school law, requiring an annual report.

CHILDREN—TEACHERS—SCHOOLS.

Total number of educable children in the State between six and twenty-one years:

1861 (only whites enumerated)	96,522
1873 (colored and whites enumerated)	272,334
1874 (colored and whites enumerated)	280,387
Gain over 1861	213.865
Gain over 1873	8,053

Summaries of school statistics of 1861 compared with those of 1873 and 1874:

Total number of public schools in

1861	757
1873	864
1874	1,039
Gain over 1873	175
Gain over 1861	282

Total number of children in the public schools:

1861	39,590
1873	57,443
1874	74,309
Gain over 1873	16,866
Gain over 1861	34,709

Total revenue or expense of the public schools in—

1861 (less expense of supervision)	$617,480 12
1873 (including expense of supervision	678,473 52
1874 (including expense of supervision)	789,068 95

Cost per child per annum for tuition in—

1861 (not including supervision)	$15 50
1873 (including supervision	15 00
1874 (including supervision)	11 00

Total number of teachers employed—males:

1873	863
1874	797
Decrease	68

Total number of teachers employed—female:

1873	611
1874	797
Increase	86

Total number of teachers employed, male and female:

1873	1,476
1874	1,494
Increase	18

Average salary of teachers per month:

1873	$42 50
1874	40 00
Difference	22 50

Whole number of months schools have been taught:

1873	3,804
1874	5,619
Increase	1,361

Average number of months each school has been taught:

1873	4
1874	4
Loss	10

Whole number of school districts in the State:

1873	483
1874	473
Decrease	24

Total number of schoolhouses built in the State:

1873	101
1874	77

Estimated value of schoolhouses and sites:

1873	$573,510 00
1874	777,011 00
Gain	$203,499 00

Estimated value of school apparatus:

1873	$11,471 75
1874	12,000 00
Increase	$528 25

Estimated value of school furniture:

1873	$76,980 27
1874	99,434 50
Increase	$15,454 23

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 1, 1873	$ 98,971 26
From former treasurer	26,653 14
From State apportionments	314,818 03
From corporate authorities	272,659 00
From interest on school lands sold	40,667 59
From appropriations for salaries of officers, office, contingent and travelling expenses	35,300 00
Total, 1874	$789,068 95
" 1873	678,473 52
Increase	$110,595 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

For previous indebtedness	$ 35,870 35
For teachers' wages	601,386 42
For rent of schoolhouses	43,539 22
For repairs of schoolhouses	16,885 81
For purchase of school furniture	31,025 63
For fuel and incidentals	32,988 70
For school apparatus	4,090 48
For schoolhouse sites	3,383 50
For building schoolhouses	10,739 98
For salaries of officers, office, contingent and travelling expenses	35,300 00
Balance of funds in hand	96,890 14
Amount in treasurer's hand not accounted for	19,459 23
	$910,551 46
Deduct this amount paid in school certificates by the New Orleans City School Board	121,482 57
Total cash disbursements, 1874	$789,068 95
1873	678,473 52
Increase	$110,595 43

In 1861, under Democratic auspices, the cost per child per annum for tuition was $15 50, and this estimate does not include the expense of State and Parish Supervisors.

In 1874, the average cost per child for tuition is $2 50 per month, or $11 for four and a half months, the average length of time each school has been taught. This average includes the entire expense of the school system, with State, District, and School Board supervision; office rent, travelling and contingent expenses; schoolhouses built and rented; school furniture and apparatus purchased; and the incidental expenses of school boards.

The economy seen in the saving of over $5 per annum per child, exhibits clearly the advantage of the present school system over the former, and as to the efficiency of the supervision the most satisfactory evidence is furnished in the detailed reports of the superintendents. These indicate careful grading of the schools, good attendance and scholarship, and that no department of the school work escapes the careful surveillance of Mr. Brown.

SIXTH DIVISION.

The following summaries epitomise the school work of New Orleans:

Total population of the Division, according to the United States census of 1870, is about	195,418
Educable population	67,273

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

First Municipal District	15
Second " "	13
Third " "	17
Fourth " "	11
Fifth " "	6
Sixth " "	12
Seventh " "	2
Total number of schools	76

TEACHERS.

Total number of teachers in the High Schools	19
In the Grammar A Schools	33
In the Grammar B Schools	69
In the Primary A Schools	32
In the Primary B Schools	9
Total number of teachers in all the schools	442
Gain over 1873	26

PUPILS.

Whole number of pupils enrolled in schools of all grades	25,215
Average daily attendance of upils in all the schools	17,193

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL WORK.

1872, number of schools	71
1873, number of schools	78
1874, number of schools	76
1872, whole number of pupils enrolled	19,819
1873, whole number of pupils enrolled	20,263
1874, whole number of pupils enrolled	25,215

ATTENDANCE IN ALL THE SCHOOLS.

1871, September	9,167
1872, September	11,937
1873, September	12,034
1871, October	11,621
1872, October	13,568
1873, October	14,936
1871, November	11,904
1872, November	13,595
1873, November	15,623
1871, December	11,936
1872, December	13,275
1873, December	15,630
1872, January	11,675
1873, January	13,071
1874, January	16,298
1872, February	12,015
1873, February	13,504
1874, February	15,392
1872, March	13,012
1873, March	13,683
1874, March	16,284
1872, April	13,087
1873, April	13,642
1874, April	15,921
1872, May	13,031
1873, May	13,855
1874, May	16,496
1872, June	11,853
1873, June	13,364
1874, June	14,554

AVERAGE ROLL.

1872	13,479
1873	13,388
1874	17,194

EXPENSE OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTH DIVISION.

For teachers' and employees' salaries	$375,585 26
For porters' and portresses' salaries	24,142 00
For rent of school buildings	34,203 55
For repairs on schoolhouses	13,548 77
For stationary and printing	1,589 08
For fuel, etc	4,800 00
For school furniture	6,668 32
For Sanitary Company	4,862 30
For Attorney's and Court fees	1,232 00
For supplies, etc	3,072 60
For salaries, Secretary's	5,150 00
For incidentals	1,873 30
For books and charts	3,022 59
Grand total	$479,554 77

Schedule of salaries paid the teachers in the sixth division, established by the New Orleans City Board of School Directors:

CLASS A.

Grammar grade A, principal, rate per annum	$1,500 00
Grammar grade A, first assistants, rate per annum	1,000 00
Grammar grade A, first adjunct assistants, rate per annum	900 00
Grammar grade A, second assistants, rate per annum	780 00
Grammar grade A, all below second assistants, rate per annum	600 00

CLASS B.

Grammar grade B, principals, per annum	1,200 00
Grammar grade B, first assistants, rate per annum	900 00
Grammar grade B, second assistants, rate per annum	720 00
Grammar grade B, all below second assistants, rate per annum	600 00

CLASS A.

Primary grade A, principals, rate per annum	1,000 00
Primary grade A, first assistants, rate per annum	780 00
Primary grade A, second assistants, rate per annum	660 00
Primary grade A, all below second assistants, rate per annum	600 00

CLASS B.

Primary grade B, principals, rate per annum	900 00
Primary grade B, first assistants, rate per annum	720 00
Primary grade B, second assistants, rate per annum	660 00
Primary grade B, all below second assistants, rate per annum	600 00

THE FIFTH DIVISION.

The summaries of statistics of this Division show the following gains on 1873.

Schools established 279, gain of 48. Pupils enrolled 14,357, gain of 4227. Teachers employed 295, gain of 55. Months schools were maintained 1094, gain of 557. School hours built 31, gain of 10.

Of the school work in this Division, Mr. Brown says;

"The success of our school work in the Fifth Division the past year is very encouraging, notwithstanding the overflow, political excitement, and the financial embarrassment of the people. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven more children were enrolled in the public schools than in 1873, and forty-eight new schools were established. The superintendent of the division is confident that but for the difficulties named a much larger gain would have been reported.

"It was indeed hoped that we would not be called upon again to record outrages inflicted upon school teachers, yet we are called upon to note one schoolhouse destroyed, one teacher horsewhipped and driven away, and two others forced to arm themselves, having been threatened with violence and ordered to leave their schools and the parish in which they were teaching. They, however, heroically remained at their posts of duty, and fulfilled their engagements.

"One is forced to cry 'how long will the people of this fair State suffer such atrocities to be committed?' In the case of the schoolhouse that was burned, we are glad to report the prompt action of the school and parish officials to secure the erection of another and better building.

"The debts incurred by the school board in 1871--2 continue to embarrass the several parishes. Yet we are pleased to note the increased carefulness in our officials, in not incurring obligations greater than their revenue. The grade of the teachers employed is much superior to those of former years, and this fact is doing much to establish confidence in the schools. The future of our school work in the Fifth Division is very promising, and with our present success as a base for future effort, it is not presumptive to expect rapid and substantial advancement from this time onward."

THE FOURTH DIVISION.

The Superintendent of this Division reports 250 schools; 274 teachers employed; 12,750 pupils enrolled; and 678 months schools were maintained. This is a gain over 1873 of 47 schools; 1032 pupils enrolled; 36 teachers employed.

The following remarks show the condition of the educational work of this Division;

"In no portion of the State has our school system this year been so severely tested as in the Fourth Division. From Avoyelles to Caddo parishes, on both sides the Red River, fierce and bitter manifestations of political hatred and sectional partizanship seemed to govern the dominant inhabitants. The Superintendent says: At a time when the public schools in the Fourth Division exhibited a more healthy and flourishing condition than ever before, when reports from every section indicated a year of unparalleled progress in the educational interests of the State, there came the sweeping blasts from the prejudiced politicians, and a fire of hate and ostracism appeared at once, kindled in the minds of many of the people which seemed to paralyse the school work in connection with the injurious effect it had on every other branch of the State Government. Not more than half of the parishes of the division had been visited when he was forced to abandon the work on account of the absence of many of the school officials from their homes. Later communications were received from them narrating their forced absence from fear of personal violence. The President of DeSoto Parish School Board was murdered in cold blood, and the Treasurer of Red River Parish School Board met a similar fate. And with a naivete that witheringly reflects on the perpetrators of the outrages named, says: With such a terrible state of affairs just enumerated, I am unable to furnish as complete and full a report as I would wish, nor can I claim that progress, that certainly would have been attained, had it not been for the existence of so much disorder and excitement. Notwithstanding the troubles the statistics of this year's report exhibit, one thousand and thirty-two more pupils enrolled in the schools in 1874 than in 1873, also an increase of forty-seven schools. A people seeking an education under such difficulties and amid such perils will not be baffled."

THE THIRD DIVISION.

The statistics of this Division for 1874 show 294 schools; 249 teachers employed; schools maintained 1154 months, and 13,226 pupils enrolled. This is a gain of 69 schools, 67 teachers, 4212 pupils and 15 months that schools have been maintained.

School officers have been generally gratified, and the funds satisfactorily administered. There are large numbers of educable children in the Division that can not possibly be educated without increased revenue; this at present cannot be obtained from the State, unless local authorities tax themselves, present schools only, can be maintained. In this Division there are 62,022 children of school age. The school revenue this year was $84,047 54, about $1 03 per child. It requires $11 per year per child to furnish them school facilities; this will necessitate a revenue of $562,352 50, or $629,304 46 more than the present revenue.

The great need of the Division is schoolhouses. This may be said of every division in the State, and which want from the very condition of our affairs in general must be felt for a long time to come.

We shall hereafter allude to the detailed work reported in the Second and First Educational Divisions, which embody the parishes in the First and Second Congressional Districts.

The Week.

The Week opened with the Conservative White League element—we believe this name is the latest accepted term of that organization—coming to the front smiling and confident. Sunday, Messrs. Burk and Leonard, the former, the announced "brains of the party" and the latter conceded rampant revolutionist and editor of the North Louisiana organ, the Shreveport *Times*, returned from Washington. Both gave an account of their stewardship to the Wiltz caucus and the public. In these times, when the utterances of great men may be garbled and perverted to the dangerous uses of demagogues, Major Burke concluded it were safer to put his oracular sayings on paper. So he read his report. It is an interesting document in some particulars With "the eyes of the country" on Louisiana Major Burke found on arrival at Washington that the talk of the partisan Democracy on "the woes of a sister State" was one thing and the acts of their representatives in Congress altogether another. In fact, himself and Zacharie and Leonard "might have remained in Washington for months unnoticed and unsought for."

So terrible a finality to those great leaders could not of course be considered. Hence dinners to Democratic correspondents of Newspaper Row; the button holding of unwilling and undetermined Northern Democratic Congressmen, and general up hill work on "the nationalizing" of "this peoples" grievances, which took heart from the caucus representatives and gave cause for their advising the acceptance of the Wheeler or any other compromise in the forlorn condition of their affairs. The passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the "Force Bill," and general awakening of the Northern mind on the White League programme South, all contributing to their discomfiture. Messrs Burke and Leonard returned and each with wonderful unanimity impressed the acceptance of the adjustment.

Mr. Leonard in throwing aside his old ally and chief, McEnery, says in a letter to the *Picayune*, in which he explains his own and the Wiltz legislators course in their new departure: "They have concluded to follow no longer leaders who advocate a line of policy which has heretofore resulted and will hereafter, if followed, result in defeat. They want to win and intend to win and they propose to plant themselves on a basis which will enable them to maintain a political fight."

In this last expression in his letter Mr. Leonard shows that himself and associate Leaguers are only changing policy but not purpose. Talking to the Wiltz caucus he said; "When I say to you, that we are forced to accept these propositions, I do it not for the purpose of yielding to the Radical administration, but for the purpose of obtaining a firm foothold in order to fight against them." Whereat he was of course warmly applauded.

With the impetus of the "glowing utterances" of their returned Washington pilgrims, the caucus again voted on Monday for the Wheeler proposition, and announced a result in its favor of forty four earnest patriots. This, in spite of the denunciatory meeting of St. Patricks Hall on the previous Saturday night, wherein the McEnery side of the League were very bitter towards the compromise.

Curiously enough to the uninitiated, D. B. Penn, the leader of the September revolution and *par excellence* the most popular in New Orleans, has studiously refrained from direct participation in the

plans of his associates pro or con. He some ten days since quietly left the city for Washington and the North, ostensibly on private business, but managed to take in the White House *en route* where he, in a reported interview with the President, concluded the better part of wisdom to lie in recommending the eight Conservative or Democratic Senators to go to the Legislature and take their seats. This was done; on Tuesday Messrs. Eustis and his colleagues satisfying their political scruples with the protest "that William P. Kellogg has never been and is not now the legal *de jure* Governor of the State of Louisiana," and a characteristic fling at the Returning Board, after which they subsided into Legislators. Doing what they could to impede the passage of the appropriation bill and necessary legislation, but prepared at all hazards to draw their *per diem* and mileage for the session.

The forty four Wiltz Legislators increased subsequently to forty eight, for some reason better known to their secret deliberations did not come into the House. They expect the call of an extra session of the Legislature whereat they will make good their self denial and virtuous forbearance in not drawing their pay during this session, in the interest of their cause.

The recognition of Gov. Kellogg and his administration by the House of Congress on Tuesday last and the admission of Sheridan, McEnery candidate for Congress from the State at large, on Wednesday following, are among the contradictory and incomprehensible acts of that body in its closing hours.

The Central, Congregational, Church on Liberty and Gasquet streets have had in operation a Ladies Fair for the past week; which we are pleased to note has been within the past few days well attended. The object being that of the continued sustenance of the Church, the pleasure of contributions for that purpose and social enjoyments are blended, For an agreeable evening and wholesome recreation such sociable gatherings are commendable, apart from the pecuniary benefit given. We trust the lady managers of the fair will be doubly successful in their good work.

The Rev. Mr. McKinney who is in our city as the Episcopal clergyman of the proposed colored church of that denomination, has been duly authorized by the Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese to collect subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand dollars, the estimated value of the church property sought to be obtained. A number of influential citizens have already subscribed liberally, and others are solicited to do so.

The parade of our gallant fire men with their beautiful machines and fine horses on Thursday was marred only by the advent of Pluvius who directed copious showers just when the procession had formed and proceeded to march. In spite of the rain however, the parade took place; and with banners flying amid inspiriting music and the attendance of gayly dressed thousands lining the streets on the route of the procession, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the New Orleans Fire Department had place.

The letter of Fred'k Douglass to the Washington *Chronicle*, which we republish elsewhere, will be read with interest. Mr. Douglass conclusively states the case of the new civil rights law in such terms "that he who runs may read."

We have received from Judge C. T. Garland, formerly of Texas and now of Washington, D. C., published articles from his pen to the *Inter-Ocean* and Washington *Chronicle*, on Civil Rights and Common Schools, which have elicited high encomiums from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other great leaders of American freedom and equality, Judge Garland deserves as he will receive the warm thanks of a grateful people for his efforts.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

"WE WANT IT BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT."

NO CONCESSIONS TO THE PREJUDICES OF SLAVERY.

THE CASE OF SENATOR PINCHBACK DISCUSSED—A DISSERTATION ON SOCIAL EQUALITY AND A FEW HARD HITS AT CERTAIN SENATORS—AN ABLE, COMPREHENSIVE, AND RINGING LETTER.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

SIR: You have already allowed me liberal space in your columns to speak in the interest of my people for which I thank you sincerely. You will now increase my debt and my sense of obligation by allowing me space for a few words more, especially with reference to the pending civil rights bill. While I regard the Senate bill as incomparably better than the one passed by the House, it does seem to me of the utmost importance that one or the other of these bills shall be immediately passed. There are urgent reasons for this, both in the hard lot of the colored people in the South, and in the necessities of the Republican party itself. If that bill is passed and becomes the law of the land the country will have its doubts removed as to the vitality and soundness of the Republican party. It will show that its leaders are still in earnest that they still believe in the great principle of freedom and equality asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and reasserted in the amended Constitution of the country, and that, sink or swim, fall or flourish, they mean to stand by that principle, and by every just inference from it.

AT THIS MOMENT OF GLOOM,

when the old disloyal element of the country seems steadily rising to power and all reactionary elements are rampant; and

APOSTATES FROM OUR RANKS

are grinning in the faces, and squeezing the hands of men who once hated, but now only despise them, the passing of this bill would be such a manifestation of courage and fidelity as would greatly redound to the credit of the Republican party, and help to check the lawless spirit of the South, my people are killed there because they are supposed to have been, or are about to be abandoned by the Republican party. We need the measure, not so much for its literal execution as for its moral effect.

WE WANT IT BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT

and because now that it has been debated for years; if it shall be defeated our condition as a class will be rendered worse than it would have been had no attempt been made to pass it, I counsel nothing however inconsistent with the success of the Republican party in urging this bill; but I see success in the line of its principles, and no where else. It has nothing to gain by any deviation or leaning toward reaction. That position has already been conspicuously and permanently taken by a party from which it cannot be wrested. Our strenghth is in keeping our own ground. Any concession to the prejudices born of slavery is

FOLLY AND WEAKNESS OF THE WORST KIND.

It exposes the party, with some show of truth, to one of the most destructive charges which can be brought against it, and that is insincerity, cowardice, and hypocrisy. The party can far better take all the odium of passing the bill than be lashed and despised for its lack of manliness—its want of courage in carrying out its convictions. In my judgement the future success of the Republican party depends upon no three things more than these: the civil rights bill, giving President Grant all needful power to keep the peace of the South, and seating P. B. S. Pinchback in the Senate upon his credentials. The colored people, and a good many who are not colored begin to consider Mr. Pinchback a persecuted man. There is no stain upon the loyalty of Pinchback and he has the same right of recognition by the Senate that Gov. Kellogg has. If the one is a *de facto* Governor, the other is the *de facto* Senator. While rebel generals

WITH NO SIGN OF REPENTANCE

upon them, strut into the American Senate, and this loyal colored man is kept knocking for years at the doors, it makes us appear more generous to enemies than just to friends, more amiable to the men who fight against us than those who fought on our side.

The fundamental, perpetual, and vital objection to the passing of the civil rights bill is its supposed tendancy to promote social equality between the white and colored people of this country. This, if I understand it, is what gives such serious trouble to Senators Saulsbury, Bayard, Gordon, Merrmon, and others from the late slave States.

IN REPLY TO THESE GENTLEMEN

I have no cowardly disclaimers against social equality to make, for if I know what social equality is I have rather a favorable opinion of it. Having associated pretty freely with white persons, both at home and abroad, I have acquired a taste for it, and would be the last to shrink from any of its consequences. But what do these gentlemen mean by social equality? That is the question. When we know this we can tell whether their fears are well or ill-founded, and whether this bill favors what they so earnestly deprecate or not.

Under the old slave system, with which these gentlemen are well acquainted, and under which I was born, and, as we used to say, "fotched up," we had a great deal of "society" with white people, but not the least bit of "equality." It was a one-sided "society." Voluntary on one side and involuntary on the other. There was nothing mutual about it. If my old master at any time wanted my company, whether to ride, to walk, or sit down with him, he had not to address me a respectful and polite invitation to do so. He had but to command—my part was to obey. Good as his society was

I OFTEN FOUND IT A GREAT BORE,

and would have gladly separated myself from it, but the old man would insist upon my staying with him. I saw all around me much pleasanter society than his, but even that society shrunk from me when they saw me in in company with the "old man." A deeper shade is given to this unequal society when we look a little further into the relations of its members. A state of facts existed in this regard which should tinge with shame these fighters against social equality. Two hundred years ago the people of this country were, on the one side, *white*, and on the other side, *black*. There was no intermediate race or color in the country. But how stands the case to-day? You are confronted by more than a million people who are neither white nor black.

UNDER WHAT SOCIAL RELATIONS

was this result brought about? I charge it as the direct result of the social inequality which for two centuries prevailed in the South. The black woman of the South was subject to the will of her master, and also subject to all those who belonged to the master-class—for the slave was not only the slave to her master, but the slave to all the *white* members of society. Against this sort of society the voice of no Southern Senator has been raised. Their learning, their wit, and their eloquence have all been expended against what they call social equality. In their opposition to the civil rights bill they have either failed to comprehend it or have grossly perverted its meaning and effect.

I should like to ask those gentlemen who oppose this bill on the ground that it tends to social equality

WHAT THEY MEAN BY SOCIAL EQUALITY?

What is it composed of? How is it defined? What conditions are essential to its existence? Where does it end? What are the laws by which it is regulated?

As the matter stands now, they make social equality sometimes quite mysterious, not to say terrible and awful. Perhaps the best way to find out what social equality is, will be to inquire and ascertain, if possible, what it is not. Let us now go to the outer circle and travel toward the centre, and we may thereby be able to solve this mystery of social equality. The question is, what makes social equality? Is it living in the same world, breathing the same air, and feeling the genial rays of the same sun? Then the Bushman and Hottentot of Africa is socially the equal of the best society in London and Paris. Well, if it is not living in the same world,

THEN WHAT IS IT?

Is it living on the same continent, in the same country, in the same State, the same city? It is evident that neither of these conditions embrace the idea of social equality; for a man may live in the same town and yet have no social fellowship with thousands of his equal fellow-townsmen. But let us come a little nearer; Does living on the same street, walking on the same sidewalk, riding on the same street-car, standing upon the same deck, or sleeping under the same roof, comprehend what is involved in the idea of social equality? I suppose nobody with any brains will contend that they do.

A MAN MAY SIT AT MY SIDE

in a theater or at the dinner table of a hotel, and yet be far above or below me socially as heaven is above the earth. Well, what then is social equality? for it is evident that we have not yet found it by this negative method. But once more: Is it voting at the same ballot-box, drinking water from the same stream, seated in the same Senate chamber, or having one's name on the same roll? No; this cannot be, for it entirely excludes the idea of kindred character and disposition, and involves the absurdity that Senator Norwood, with his stale jokes and coarse witticisms at the expense of a race which has no representative on the floor of the Senat toe reply to him, is socially the equal of such gentlemen as Senators Frelinghuysen, Bontwell, Edmunds, Sherman, Conkling, Thurman, and others. I have traveled in an English stage-coach for days together without ever once exchanging a word with the passenger next me. When a slave I sat

SIDE BY SIDE BY MY MISTRESS

and master in their carriage, and yet social equality did not exist. Every day I am spoken to here in this capital by gentlemen who do not recognize me as socially their equal. A great many things are essential to social equality. The hod-carrier and the millionaire are equal as to rights in the street, and equal to the proprietorship when in their respective homes, but neither has the right to enter the doors of the other without that other's invitation or consent. Social equality involves a sacred right of choice. This right of choice is not less precious to the humble and poor than the high and rich. As a colored man I ask only such protection by the law as is freely granted to the people of all other colors. I ask that my color shall no longer be treated as a crime, and that the manhood of my race may no longer be insulted by the denial of rights which are freely accorded to every other race and nationality. I ask that loyal men who assisted in saving the country shall not be denied civil rights in deference to the malign sentiments of defeated rebels and traitors,

WHO SOUGHT TO DESTROY THE COUNTRY.

To those who pretend to think me indifferent or inactive in regard to the civil rights bill I have only to say that I have written and spoken as much in its favor as themselves. A hundred towns and cities of this country can bear witness to the truth of this assertion. I have no disposition to question the efficiency of those who have merely hung about the Capitol and the committee-rooms of Congress. They have doubtless done well within their sphere, and I thank them for all they have done, but when they turn upon me and charge me as failing in my duty they display neither modesty, charity, nor justice.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The recent session of the Legislature was notable in the large number of ladies and their escorts who attended its sittings daily. The most of these were from abroad, visitors to the city; and also a fair sprinkling of the fair ones of New Orleans. We observed that the Democratic members of the Senate had many of their lady friends in attendance.

Senator Carl Schurz is said to have been engaged for a place on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune* at the expiration of his senatorial term on the 4th inst. Whitelaw Reid and Schurz will make a journalistic team provocative of Nast's broadest caricature satires as he shall delineate the plunging after the indefinite of the estimable pair who edit the journal "founded by Horace Greeley."

The election of R. L. Fulton as Democratic Mayor of Galveston by about three thousand majority was the result of a combination of labor and curbstone politicians against capital. The merchants and business men of Galveston, all Democrats, bitterly opposing Fulton, who two years since, though nominated, was defeated for the same office by combination of the wealthy classes.

STAUB.—The daily throngs of the newsloving public who frequent the well filled stand of Staub, at 69 Canal street attest his ever increasing popularity. Western and Northern dailies, the literary weeklies, magazines, and foreign illustrated journals are always supplied. Give him a call.

The Aldine for March is quite heavily freighted with good things as usual, and with some peculiarities demanding special attention. Artistically, it is excellent. The first engraving "The New Doll," is admirably well done, but one of those things which seems like a waste of fine labor, until one knows that it is a portrait of the daughter of the French writer, Edmond About, by John S. Davis; "Evening, Pigeon Cove, Mass.," by Kruseman Van Elten, is a full page picture, with good feeling and execution. Two charming smaller pictures follow—"The Modern Adam and Eve," and "The Fisherman's Daughters," both telling their stories to perfection. Then we have another pair of companion pictures, "Confession," and "The Stillness of Death," both worth a world of study for their true conception and faithful execution. Then follow "Happy Hours at Childhood," and another full-page picture by Mr. Davis, "Dews of Evening," which may be set down as one of the most graceful things in drawing, and one of the most splendid successes in wood-engraving, anywhere published within a long period. Three excellent views of Hereford Cathedral (west of England) conclude the art-contents of the number: a list of true opulence in illustration, and one appealing to all tastes in its singular variety.

Literarily, the number is a trifle less various, but no whit less meritorious; this number, like the two preceding, proving both determination and ability to make *The Aldine* a high class magazine as well as a rich art-repository. It is especially rich in poetry—all the specimens fine, and one notably so. "Love and Skating," by F. A. Blaisdell, tell a seasonable story quite prettily. "Imprisoned" by Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, is far too sad for pleasant reading. "Sorrowful Work," by Kenton Murray, is of the Bret Harte and John Hay order and worthy of those masters. But the gem of the number, poetically, is "A Spur to Pegasus." by Bertha Wythe, a name new to the literary world but scarcely destined to remain so, this being taken as a test of power. It reads like an entanation from George Herbert or some other sweet English classic, and yet is instinct with the spirit of to-day. For its noble philosophy of heroism, it should go round the world. In prose, *The Aldine* has a somewhat long but very well-managed translation, "The Flute-Tortures of Raphael Mengs," by A. B. Neilson; "Harry's Waif," a second story from the fresh and playful pen with a dash of sadness beneath of that new Norse writer, Einna Sijierne Jarlsen, which gave us the "Second Lorlei" in the January number; "David Garrick," an interesting but discursive and badly grouped sketch of the great player by Joseph Watson, an exciting continuation of the serial, "Lost Lillian Bracy," which apparently draws near to its end; papers (in the various editorial departments) on Hereford Cathedral, the Wagner Fever Wood-Engraving, Late Books, etc.

We have an intimation that with the coming number, *The Aldine* intends to step to the front in the interests of the Centennial, by commencing the publication of a revolutionary story of rare power and with many startling revelations, claiming to have been kept back for the past forty years after coming from the lips of the actors in that woudrous drama—as also by supplying illustrations of the great events of the conflict, in the first style of *Aldine* art.

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Marriage Notice.

GRIFFIN—HARDEN.—At the residence of Mrs. Mary J. Hutton, New Orleans, March 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. M. C. Cole, G. H. GRIFFIN to Miss LOUISA HARDEN, both of Georgia. No cards.

New York, Boston, California, Canadian and Georgia papers will please copy.

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On Monday, March 1, 1875, RICHARD BARTON, a native of this city, aged 22 years.

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The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

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BY JEFFREY GIFFORD.

The verdure of the leaf,
The vermeil of the rose;
Alas! alas! how very brief
Their beauty glows.

The brilliant summer sky,
How soon 'tis overcast;
The loving and the lustrous eye
Finds time to rest at last.

Ambition's glorious dream
Fails of its loftiest goal;
'Tis so with every worldly scheme,
Only! survives the soul.

[Pen and Plow.]

How He Got Even With Him.—In East Toledo there is a man whom the boys all regard as a crusty old bear, without one grain of sympathy in his composition, and who regards all the boys as so many pests. It's a sort of mutual feelling of dislike on general principles. Monday night one of the aforesaid boys was on his way home from town, and passed the dining-room window of his particular foe. A big, ugly-looking dog had followed him; his particular enemy had a dog that was if anything, taller and quite as large. The family were at supper and the head of it sat in his shirt sleeves and bare feet, doing vigorous justice to a plate of cold pork and beans. An idea seized the lad: He softly approached the door leading into the dining-room and opened it. His newly-found dog, after the manner of all dogs, plunged into the room without ceremony, and then the boy shut the door and ran for dear life. The brute instinct went for the strange dog, and they commenced chewing each other's gullets with all the cordiality of old acquaintances. They knocked over chairs, upset the table on the old man, and nearly killed the baby. The frightened old fellow scrambled out from under the ruins of his supper, tore open the door and ran down the street in his bare feet through the snow and over the ice, flourishing a case-knife and shouting for help. His wife gathered the little ones, including the demoralized baby, under her arms, and fleeing to a bed-room for safety, intrenched herself in the middle of a bed. Finally the dog who belonged to the house whipped the stranger, the old man returned and order was again restored.—*Toledo Commercial.*

Mrs. Senator Jones' Philosophy.—I must tell you of a little incident which occured during the evening, which will of itself point a conspicuous moral to my tale. Mrs. Jones' exquisite dress was trodden on by some huge, awkward man's boot, and the delicate fabric was parted in twain—the wearer moving off with the dress, a large portion of one of the flounces being left under the clumsy creatures elephantine foot. Other ladies and girls had experienced similar mishaps during the evening, and though inwardly feeling piqued at the accident, which their purses could ill afford to replace, walked on, to all outward seeming utterly indifferent to so trifling a mishap, with perhaps a flippant, "It's not of the slightest consequence!" Not so with Mrs. Jones, wife of the Senator, whose coffers exceed the wildest wishes of Aladdin, with the wonderful lamp at his beck and call. She quietly stooped down and picked up the fragment of illusion, and smoothed it out, exclaiming, "This will make me a couple of nice white veils!"—*Fay in Courier Journal.*

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In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.
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Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Boys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Valletté—Boys and Girls; Valletté, bet. Alix and Elisa.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmot and Pulcssal, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Britan.
Beauregard Asylum—Paulina, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perillint, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—333 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
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Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

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Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—120 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—113 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
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Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Colisaum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochebiave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Lafayette
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*183 " Derbigny and Conti sts
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 16, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21 Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3 Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7 Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anthony
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

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